

cated on each side, and the thorax is moderately narrowed behind, and not sinuated before the angles.

Platysma retinens.

This belongs to *Eccoptogenius* (Chaudoir), a genus closely allied to *Rembus* and having no near affinity with *Trigonotoma*, near which Chaudoir placed it. Walker's species is closely allied to, if not identical with, *E. mæstus*, Chaud.

Drimostoma marginale.

A Harpalid, with upper surface finely punctured and frontal furrows as in *Bradycellus* and allies. The type being female, its generic position cannot be ascertained.

There remain four species of Walker of which I have no notes, viz. *Clivina recta*, *Agonum placidulum*, *Stenolophus infixus*, and *Tachys rufula*. The synonymy of *Tricondyla femorata* is given in the Munich Catalogue. Of *Tricondyla tumidula* and *scitiscabra*, Mr. C.O. Waterhouse informs me, the types cannot be found.

XIX.—Notes on the Genus *Terias*, with Descriptions of new Species in the Collection of the British Museum. By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Plate V.]

I HAVE recently been rearranging the Museum series of the Lepidopterous genus *Terias*, of which genus we possess most of the named forms; as I suspected, our species fully bear out my expressed opinion that any attempt to associate the allied forms without most careful attention to breeding, and that *through several generations* (in order to avoid all possibility of mistake), will result in the union of the entire series (the sections *Xanthidia* and *Eurema* being perhaps excepted) as one variable species, a consummation devoutly to be deprecated.

Of the various modifications of typical *Terias* we have in the Museum series upwards of 150, some of which must certainly be varieties, whereas others doubtless have a full right to be regarded as genuine, because unvarying and locally fixed, species; but it is quite impossible for any one,

in our present profound ignorance of the earlier stages of most of the species and our imperfect knowledge of those of all, to lay down the law as to which of these forms is worthy of a distinctive name and which not. In these matters one can only be guided by private opinion.

Terias drona group.

Although the species of this group pass almost imperceptibly into the *T. smilax* group, it is convenient to speak of it as if it were well defined. Of the named forms we possess the following:—

T. pulchella, Boisd.; *T. zoë*, Hopff.; *T. senna*, Feld.; *T. lerna*, Feld.; *T. zoraide*, Feld.; *T. drona*, Horsf.; *T. lisa*, Boisd.; *T. euterpe*, Ménétr.; *T. sulphurina*, Poey; *T. libythea*, Fabr.; *T. cingala*, Moore; *T. santana*, Feld. (= *rubella*, Wall.); *T. venata*, Moore; *T. pallitana*, Moore; *T. ingana*, Wall.; *T. sana*, Butl.; *T. sinta*, Wall.; *T. candace*, Feld.; *T. brigitta*, Cram.

Respecting one or two of the above I have observations to make:—

Terias senna, Felder.

Although this species is most abundant in the North-western Provinces of India, there can be no doubt that it is a wide-ranging species; indeed we have a female from Camorta, and Felder describes the species as coming from the interior of Malacca. Mr. Distant, with the laudable desire of trying to identify it with some known Malaccan species, figures *T. inanata* as representing it; whereas a careful perusal of Felder's description should convince every candid reader that the two forms are as wide apart as any in the genus. If we set aside the description itself, which states that the external border of the primaries is trisinate—"the costa and terminal border black-brown, tolerably broad, gradually decreasing, entire internally as far as the third median branch, then unequally bisinate, before the internal angle more deeply sinuated"—the remarks at the end of the description are conclusive:—"From the preceding species (*T. santana*) easily to be distinguished by its longer, blunter front wings, broader outer border of the latter, and broader marginal limitation of the hind wings."

Not one of the above-mentioned characters applies to *T. inanata*, which indeed, as Mr. Distant upon reflection will see, cannot be remotely allied to *T. santana*.

Terias zoraide, Felder (*australis*, Wallace).

This is doubtless the representative of *T. drona* occurring in Australia; it is very like the latter, but has comparatively broader and shorter primaries.

Terias drona, Horsfield.

Usually a little darker than the preceding (unless, indeed, the colouring deepens with age). We have it only from Java, the Indian representative usually identified as *T. drona* being the true *T. senna*.

Terias lisa, Boisd.

In Zeller's collection were examples labelled as this species from Texas. I believe them to represent a distinct species, the males differing from typical *T. lisa* in the broader external border of all the wings, that of the primaries with its inner edge very oblique from costa to third median branch, thence transverse and trisinate to inner margin; the female chiefly differs in its clear sulphur-yellow colour. I am not aware that this species has been named; but so many butterflies have recently been described in North America that I think it better to leave it to students of that fauna than to run the risk of making a synonym.

Terias brigitta, Cramer.

This is the southern representative of *T. candace*; the flesh-tinted under surface of secondaries and apex of primaries readily distinguish it.

Terias hespera, sp. n.

♂. Allied to *T. sinta* from Moreton Bay and to the *T. smilax** group. Wings above gamboge-yellow; primaries slightly pink at the base and sparsely irrorated with black scales; costal margin narrowly black, slightly increasing in width to beyond the cell, when it abruptly widens into a broad apical border, the inner edge of which is oblique and unbroken to the lower radial vein, whence it is quadrisinuate and tapers to the extremity of the first median branch; a minute blackish dot at extremity of submedian vein: secondaries with marginal black dots at the extremities of the veins; fringe pink: body as usual. Primaries below brighter yellow;

* It is a curious thing that Donovan should have included this Central-American insect in his 'Insects of New Holland;' I can only suppose that the specimen was labelled West Indies, that he misread it East Indies, and believed it to be from the Moluccas.

the costal and apical borders broadly flesh-coloured, with golden reflections; internal area sulphur-yellow: secondaries flesh-coloured, with the usual markings indicated by a few brownish scales. Expanse of wings 35 millim.

N.E. Australia.

This species, though extremely like *T. sinta* on the upper surface, differs wholly in the coloration of the under surface.

Terias smilax group.

This, as I have stated, is completely linked to the *T. drona* group, and it passes on smoothly enough to *T. formosa* and allies; but nevertheless it will be convenient to restrict it to the following, so far as our named specimens are concerned:—

T. nelphe, Feld.; *T. smilax*, Donovan.; *T. smilacina*, Feld.; *T. chilensis*, Blanch.; *T. deva*, Doubl.; *T. paulina*, Bates; *T. flavilla*, Bates; *T. leuce*, Boisd.; *T. diodina*, Butl.

Terias dina group.

Consisting of a few species slightly deeper in tint than the preceding, and, as a whole, exhibiting rather more distinction in the pattern of the sexes. The following named ones are in the Museum:—

T. mimulus, Butl.; *T. Westwoodii*, Boisd.; *T. dina*, Hübn.; *T. calceolaria*, Butl.

Terias formosa group.

Differing principally from the preceding in the brighter yellow colour of the upper surface and immaculate under surface, in which characters, however, the species closely approach *T. flavilla* and *T. leuce*. Three species are in the Museum:—

T. formosa, Hübn.; *T. harina*, Horsf.; *T. butyrosa*, Butl.

Terias blanda group.

A little brighter in tint than the preceding and with more or less prominent markings on the under surface.

T. mandarina, De l'Orza; *T. attenuata*, Moore; *T. connexiva*, Butl.; *T. fimbriata*, Wall.; *T. narcissus*, Butl.; *T. blanda*, Boisd.; *T. Desjardinsii*, Boisd.; *T. aliena*, Butl.

Terias attenuata, Moore.

We have this species from Loo-choo (Oo-Sima); it corresponds with slightly-marked specimens of *T. connexiva* on the upper surface, but the under surface shows its affinity to *T. fimbriata*, being marked after the manner of *T. æsiopæ*.

Terias fimbriata, Wall.

Above very similar to the most heavily marked specimens of *T. connexiva*, but below heavily ornamented, as in *T. cesiope*. It is a North-west Indian species.

Terias Moorei, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 1.)

♂. Wings above bright chrome-yellow; costa of primaries from the middle narrowly greyish; external border narrow, tapering from costa to internal angle, dentate-sinuate internally, the two strongest denticles being at the extremities of the lower radial vein and third median branch: secondaries with black marginal dots connected by grey scales. Wings below bright chrome-yellow; primaries with the inner border pale sulphur-yellow; a black dot near the base of the cell, followed by two 7-shaped markings, the cell terminating in a comma-shaped discocellular spot in outline; all the veins terminating in black dots: secondaries with two black dots at the middle of the cell, an irregular marking in outline at the end of it, and an irregular arched series of more or less angular squamose markings across the disk; veins terminating in black dots. Expanse of wings 45 millim.

Camorta (*De Roepstorff*).

The type of this species was presented to the Museum by Mr. F. Moore.

Terias floricola group.

At this point the bisinuation of the outer border, characteristic of the bulk of the species in the genus, begins to be faintly indicated; it is, however, lost again before attaining the marked character which it possesses in the *T. hecabe* group. The following species are in the Museum:--

T. floricola, Boisd.; *T. lifuana*, Butl.; *T. anemone*, Feld.; *T. hybrida*, Butl.; *T. sinapina*, Butl.; *T. pumilaris*, Butl.; *T. anjuana*, Butl.; *T. asphodelus*, Butl.; *T. laratensis*, Butl.; *T. irregularis*, Moore; *T. apicalis*, Moore.

Terias Swinhoei, sp. n.

Associated by Col. Swinhoe with his series of specimens of *T. asphodelus*, but labelled both "*T. excavata*" and "*T. asphodelus*" amongst his duplicates; it may at once be distinguished from the latter, to which it is most nearly allied, by the wider marginal border and consequently deeper bisinuation of this border on the primaries and the continuous marginal border

of the secondaries in place of the minute black dots observable in *T. asphodelus*. Expanse of wings 31–38 millim.

Bombay and Poona (*Col. Swinhoe*).

The duplicate specimens in Col. Swinhoe's collection were labelled whilst still unset, and had never been subsequently critically examined by him. So far as I remember, his private collection was, with very few exceptions, correctly named, and the species represented by typical specimens.

Terias simplex, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 2.)

Terias fimbriata ♀, Moore, P. Z. S. 1882, p. 253.

♀. Allied to *T. apicalis*; sulphur-yellow; primaries with an oblong black patch at apex, its inner edge oblique and tapering to a point along the costa, confluent in front with a narrow black marginal border, the inner edge of which shows scarcely a trace of sinuation; fringe grey, with a yellow basal line: secondaries with a marginal series of black dots, fringe a little paler than in the primaries; abdominal border white: body greenish. Under surface as in *T. apicalis*, the spots at the end of the cells being shorter and more suffused than in *T. fimbriata*. Expanse of wings 41 millim.

Kangra, North-west Himalayas (*Hocking*).

Excepting in its yellow colour and superior size the upper surface of this species bears considerable resemblance to *T. gnathene* from the New World; the female of *T. fimbriata* would be much larger and more like the male in pattern.

Terias senegalensis group.

Linked to the preceding and succeeding groups, but differing from the former in the wider apical portion of the outer border of primaries and from the latter in the usually narrower or entirely aborted posterior portion of this border. We have the following named forms:—

T. Boisduvaliana, Mab.; *T. brenda*, Doubl.; *T. silhetana*, Wall.; *T. bisinuata*, Butl.; *T. chalcomicta*, Butl.; *T. denticulimbata*, Butl.; *T. rotundalis*, Moore; *T. purreea*, Moore; *T. suava*, Boisd.; *T. vallivolans*, Butl.; *T. Bewsheri*, Butl.; *T. senegalensis*, Boisd.; *T. decipiens*, Butl.

Terias Boisduvaliana, Mabilie.

We have this species from Ashanti, West Africa (probably Camaroons), Fernando Po, and the island of Johanna; it varies not a little in size, and entirely resembles *T. brenda* upon the upper surface. The species described by Mabilie

under the name of *T. hapale* is represented by two females (probably both of this species), which he has figured as sexes.

Terias Templetonii, sp. n.

♂. Chrome-yellow; primaries with black border, as in *T. purreea* and *T. senegalensis*; secondaries with narrow internally-sinuated black border. Wings below gamboge-yellow, with well-defined black marginal dots: primaries with two black dots, followed by a little Σ -shaped marking within the cell; a transverse black-edged spot closing the cell: secondaries with three black ring-spots near the base, a black-edged angular spot at the end of the cell and a discal bisinuated series of irregular squamose and therefore somewhat indistinct brown dashes across the disk. Expanse of wings 42–51 millim. (type 47 millim.).

Ceylon (*Templeton*).

Terias ceres, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 3.)

♂. Probably hitherto confounded with *T. floricola*, but nearer to *T. chalcamieta*. Wings above gamboge-yellow; the black outer border of primaries much wider at apex and more angular than in *T. floricola*, and interrupted at external angle so as to leave only a black point at the extremity of the submedian vein: secondaries with very minute marginal points. Under surface of secondaries and costal third of primaries of a sericeous creamy-yellow colour, remainder of primaries a little paler than above; costal and external margins ochraceous; a small oblique black dash near the base of the cell, an Σ -shaped brown marking in the centre, and a white-centred brown P-shaped marking closing the cell; an irregular, transverse, subapical, lilacine brownish patch, beyond which the apical area is suffused with reddish brown; black spots at the extremities of all the veins extending into the fringe, which is also tipped with blackish: secondaries with a small brown crescent near base of subcostal area, three brown-edged white dots in an angular series across the basal fourth, and a brown-edged white λ -shaped marking at the end of the cell; an irregularly bisinuated series of squamose greyish dashes across the disk. Expanse of wings 42 millim.

♀. Bright sulphur-yellow, with the apical patch broader both above and below than in the male, so that this female in almost every respect resembles the males of the Indian *T. silhetana*.

♂, Mauritius (*Macgillivray*); ♂, South Africa (*E. C. Burton*).

Of this species we have five examples exhibiting no variation beyond the more or less strongly pronounced character of the markings on the under surface; no marking is in any case wanting or even indistinct.

Terias asiope group.

In this group the anterior and posterior portions of the external border are of nearly equal width on each side of the bisinuation; the apical portion, however, a little wider, and widening rapidly from the sinus to the costa. As I have already stated, these distinctions are purely arbitrary, the last species of one group having perhaps as much right to be placed in that following it as the first species of the latter; at the same time it is more convenient to consider a few allied species at a time than to have the whole genus upon one's hands at once. The following are in the Museum:—

T. asiope, Ménétr.; *T. unduligera*, Butl.; *T. variata*, Butl.; *T. sulphurata*, Butl.; *T. aprica*, Butl.; *T. Hobsoni*, Butl.; *T. hebridina*, Butl.; *T. inanata*, Butl.

Terias asiope, Ménétriés.

For some years past this species, which is rare in collections, has been entirely misunderstood. The insect figured by Ménétriés is a female, evidently from China; we have it in the Museum from Hong Kong, and Mr. Moore has it from Hainan. The male is very different, resembling on the upper surface my *T. unduligera*, but like its own female on the under surface: we have it from Formosa, Mr. Moore has it from Hainan, and Mr. Distant has figured it as the male of his *T. hecabe*, var. *a*, and gives a number of localities, including the somewhat wide one of continental India, which makes it evident that he has not discriminated between true *T. asiope* and the form so called in recently published papers.

Terias sulphurata, Butler.

The species from Aru recorded under this name in my list of 'Challenger' Lepidoptera is probably my *T. aprica*, which it agrees with perfectly on the upper surface and very nearly on the under surface. From *T. sulphurata* it differs in its deeper colouring, the transverse instead of oblique inner edge of the outer border towards apex of primaries, and the much less prominent subapical markings on the under surface of these wings. The form occurring at Lifu may also prove to be distinct from *T. sulphurata*, but I should wish to see more specimens before separating it.

Terias hecabe group.

The external border of primaries broad and deeply bisinuated in both sexes; certain Japanese examples of *T. Mariesii*, however (apparently influenced by crossing with *T. anemone*), have the border as in the *T. asiopæ* group. The following are in the Museum:—

T. Mariesii, Butl.; *T. hecabe*, Linn.; *T. nicobariensis*, Feld.; *T. solifera*, Butl.; *T. hecabeoides*, Ménétr.; *T. photophila*, Butl.; *T. simulata*, Moore; *T. phanospila*, Feld.; *T. heliophila*, Butl.; *T. maroensis*, Butl.; *T. excavata*, Moore; *T. citrina*, Moore; *T. latimargo*, Hopff.; *T. sari*, Horsf.; *T. diversa*, Wall.; *T. curiosus*, Swinh.

Terias hecabe, Linn.

This species was originally described from a Chinese specimen; it, however, ranges, without any variation worth mentioning, from the north of India to northern Australia. The sexes differ chiefly in tint, the male being of a deep gamboge- or even dark chrome-yellow, the female varying from primrose- to lemon-yellow. In both sexes the outer border of the secondaries is narrow and well defined.

Terias phanospila, Felder.

This is the *T. hecabe* of Horsfield's Catalogue, the larva and pupa of which are figured by him. The larva is said to feed on *Æschynomene sesban* and to be found abundantly from January to April. Typical *T. hecabe*, from Ceylon, is said to feed "on Leguminosæ" and on the "Madras thorn."

That the above is distinct from *T. hecabe* I have no doubt; not only is it a larger insect, the male in pattern approaching that sex of *T. asiopæ*, both sexes on the under surface also resembling the latter, but the colouring of the upper surface (as described by Felder) is of a deep (ochreous) yellow, showing in certain lights a lilacine gloss.

Terias excavata, Moore.

This species has frequently been mistaken for *T. asiopæ*, from which it is perfectly distinct; we have a series of seventeen from Kangra, Cachar, Bombay, Assirghur, Poona, Mhow, and Suttara, most of which were presented to us by Colonel Swinhoe.

Terias hecabeoides, Ménétriés.

Described and figured from a male taken in the N.W. Provinces of India and sent to Ménétriés by Mr. Field; it is

of a clearer brighter yellow colour than *Terias hecabe*, and the outer border of the secondaries, especially of the female, is much broader than in that species. Its range, so far as I can judge, appears to extend eastward from Kurrachee to Assam, and thence southward as far as Malacca. This species has frequently been confounded with *T. hecabe*, owing to the great similarity of the males, but it appears to be distinct.

Terias sari, Horsf.

The typical *T. sari* was described from a female example obtained in Java. In Horsfield and Moore's Catalogue the species is also recorded from Borneo, and a male from this locality in the Museum corresponds so nearly with the female, especially upon the under surface, that I consider it far more likely to be typical *T. sari* ♂ than the form figured by Mr. Distant; yet until the male is received from Java the question must remain undecided. The female from Java has the quadrate apical patch below uninterrupted, as in the smaller form from Malacca.

Terias phæbus, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 4.)

♀. Bright lemon-yellow (colour of male *T. hecabeoides*): border of primaries black-brown and very like that of *T. maroensis* (P. Z. S. 1883, pl. xxxviii.), but decidedly narrower upon the costa and with more irregular inner edge; fringe blackish grey; costa sprinkled with black scales; secondaries with the marginal line less perfect and more sinuated than in *T. maroensis*. Under surface more brightly coloured even than above, with markings disposed as in *T. maroensis*, but all of them broader and of a richer chocolate-brown colour; the primaries with an oblique dash in place of the minute blackish dot towards external angle; marginal black dots larger. Expanse of wings 43 millim.

Queensland.

Terias latilimbata, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 5.)

♂ ♀. Coloration of *T. hecabeoides*, but the black external border wider throughout and of twice the width on the median interspaces of the primaries, so as greatly to reduce the depth of the bisinuation; the inner edge of the border of the secondaries more strongly dentate-sinuate. Markings below more strongly defined. Expanse of wings 46 millim.

♂, Sumatra (Wallace), coll. Hewitson; ♂ ♀, coll. F. Moore.

Allied to *T. diversa* of Wallace, and *T. latimargo* of Hopffer.

Terias bidens, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 7.)

♀. Lemon-yellow: primaries with the base and costa irrorated with blackish scales; external border occupying nearly half the wing, confluent with a costal stripe which commences at basal fourth and gradually widens to just beyond the cell, where it meets the external border; the inner edge of the latter crosses the wing transversely from this point to the third median branch and then is interrupted by two unequal tooth-like sinuations, beyond which it is again continued with a slight inward curvature to the inner margin; the border below the bisinuation is about one fourth narrower than above it: secondaries with the external border about twice as wide as in *T. hecabeoides* ♀, its inner edge deeply dentate-sinuate. Under surface as in the preceding species, excepting that there is an irregular transverse streak of subapical brown spots on the primaries, as in species of the *T. asiopæ* group. Expanse of wings 49 millim.

Sumatra. Colls. Hewitson and F. Moore.

Also somewhat allied to *T. diversa*.

Terias semifusca, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 8.)

♀. Dull lemon-yellow: primaries with the costal margin narrowly black; base and costa irrorated with blackish atoms; external half chocolate-brown, its inner edge not sharply defined but commencing opposite to the end of the cell, crossing the wing transversely to second median branch, then falling obliquely outwards so as to form a shallow sinus on the first median interspace and thence again obliquely outwards to submedian vein and inwards to inner margin: secondaries with the external third occupied by an internally diffused chocolate-brown border; fringes yellow, that along the external border of primaries reddish. Wings below clear lemon-yellow, with markings as in *T. hecabeoides*, excepting that there is an indication of a brownish biangulated, subapical, transverse streak on the primaries. Expanse of wings 45 millim.

Sumatra (*Wallace*). Coll. Hewitson.

Also belonging to the *T. diversa* group.

The three preceding species were in Mr. Wallace's collection, and, considering that he thought *T. diversa* sufficiently distinct to be separated from *T. hecabe*, it is to me incomprehensible how he could have persuaded himself that these far more distinct forms were varieties of the latter species.

Terias leonis, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 6.)

♂. Above bright golden yellow (colouring and general aspect

of the "*T. senegalensis*" of Hübner's 'Zuträge,' fig. 969): primaries with the costa sparsely irrorated with black scales; a broad black external border, widest upon the costa, its inner edge running obliquely outwards from the apical third of the margin to the upper radial vein, thence slightly inwards to the third median branch, where it abruptly turns outwards, forming a deep oblique bisinuation as in *T. sari*, from the first median to the submedian it forms an angular sinus; the form of the border in this species therefore is unique: secondaries with pale abdominal border; the veins black at the extremities and terminating in black spots, which expand upon the margin so as almost to form a continuous line. Under surface like *T. hecabeoides*. Expanse of wings 41 millim.

Sierra Leone (*Foxcroft*).

This species should precede *T. curiosus*.

Terias rahel group.

The passage from the *T. hecabe* group into this is so gradual that it is only by placing in it all species in which there is (in one or both sexes) a more or less defined inner marginal border to the primaries that the group can be indicated; yet such species as *T. zita*, *zama*, *rahel*, &c. are so utterly unlike *T. hecabe*, that nobody could speak of them as belonging to the same group. The following are in the Museum:—

T. biformis, Butl.; *T. eumide*, Feld.; *T. tilaha*, Horsf.; *T. invida*, Butl.; *T. Lorquinii*, Feld.; *T. alitha*, Feld.; *T. rahel*, Fabr.; *T. zama*, Feld.; *T. zita*, Feld.; and (in the Hewitson cabinet) *T. tominia*, Voll.

Terias gradiens, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 9.)

♂. Chrome-yellow: primaries with the costal border black, the outer border broadly black-brown, its inner edge commencing just beyond the cell and running with an oblique curve to the third median branch, deeply and unequally bisinuated on the median interspaces, then abruptly running inwards and obliquely downwards, so that the lower part of the border fills nearly half the area between the first median branch and the inner margin, the whole length of the inner margin being also somewhat narrowly black: secondaries with broad black-brown border, narrowing towards apex, its inner edge dentate-sinuate, much as in *T. alitha* from the Philippines. Under surface pale dull lemon-yellow with indistinct markings, the outer border narrowly brown and diffused as in *T. rahel*. Expanse of wings 45 millim.

Borneo (from the E. Indian Museum).

This species should be placed between *T. eumide* and *T. tilaha*, though the secondaries more nearly resemble *T. invida*.

Terias anguligera, sp. n. (Pl. V. fig. 10.)

This is the representative of the preceding species at Tondano, and differs from it in the much broader outer border to the wings, that of the primaries internally forming five abrupt angles instead of the curves of *T. gradiens*, the internal border of the primaries also not reaching the base, but tapering off to a point. Under surface with the markings much more strongly defined. Expanse of wings 55 millim.

Tondano (*Wallace*). Coll. Hewitson.

This was labelled "*T. eumide*" and associated with *T. hecabe* by Hewitson; but it is widely distinct from Felder's species, the description of which refers to a pale sulphur-yellow insect, which we have in the Museum collection from near Macassar. A third species nearer to *T. gradiens*, from the Sula Islands, has been presented to the Museum by Mr. Moore; it is, however, imperfect.

Terias candida group.

T. celebensis, Wall.; *T. xanthomelena*, Salv.; *T. candida*, Cram.; *T. puella*, Boisd.; *T. virgo*, Wall.

Though connected with the preceding group through *T. celebensis* and *T. tominia*, there is at present a slight gap between this group and the next.

Terias celebensis, Wall.

The male is perfectly intermediate between that sex of *T. tominia* and *T. xanthomelena*; the female more closely resembles *T. tominia*. In the Hewitson cabinet are two males apparently of distinct though allied species—one, marked "Mak," being doubtless the type of Wallace's *T. celebensis* ♂ from Macassar, the other, marked "Sula," being evidently his Sula-Island specimen. On such slender material it would be rash to separate two closely allied forms from the same district, although there is hardly a living lepidopterist who, in this genus, has not described forms more closely resembling each other.

Terias nise group.

T. regularis, Butl.; *T. neda*, Godt.; *T. æquatorialis*, Feld.; *T. nise*, Cram.; *T. musa*, Fabr.; *T. mana*, Boisd.; *T. agave*, Cram.; *T. albula*, Cram.; *T. sinoë*, Godt.; *T. clara*, Bates; *T. marginella*, Feld.

In this group the transition from yellow to white species is clearly traceable, though a few links are still wanting (in colour only, not in pattern).

Terias messalina group.

T. messalina, Fabr. ; *T. gnathene*, Boisd.

Though much resembling the preceding group on the upper surface, I believe that these are merely white species of the *T. dina* group.

Terias herla group.

T. betheseba, Jans. ; *T. herla*, M'Leay ; *T. vagans*, Wall. ; *T. Jaegeri*, Ménétr. ; *T. laeta*, Boisd. ; *T. subfervens*, Butl.

This group is perfectly connected through *T. betheseba* with the *T. nise* group (*T. regularis*), and therefore in arranging the genus I have placed it between *T. regularis* and *T. neda* ; yet the acute primaries of some of the species, and the unusual style of pattern and coloration on the under surface of their wings, suggests that they should rightly terminate the genus. It is, of course, impossible to arrange every large genus in a linear series, for, at certain points, two divergent series will occasionally branch out, as appears to have occurred in the present instance.

Terias Jaegeri, Ménétriés.

This species has of late years been incorrectly identified with a Japanese butterfly, from which it is perfectly distinct : it was described from a N.W. Indian specimen, and is without doubt the pale representative of *T. laeta* ; but whether it is distinct, or is a seasonal form or mere dimorphic variety of *T. laeta*, can only be proved by repeated observation on some spot where it abounds or by careful breeding. The point being doubtful, I hesitate to separate the Japanese form from *T. subfervens* of S. Corea : it differs from it normally as *T. Jaegeri* does from *T. laeta* ; but individuals in a large series obtained in Japan show a tendency towards the fiery under-surface colouring of *T. subfervens*.

The species described under the names *T. reticulata* and *T. atinas* are tailless species of *Sphaenogona*, their neurulation being quite different from that of *Terias*.

XX.—On some new or imperfectly-known Species of *Stromatoporoids*. By H. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON, M.D., D.Sc., Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen.—Part I.

[Plates VI.-VIII.]

HAVING been for some time engaged in the preparation of a Monograph of the British *Stromatoporoids* for the Palæonto-